

and effective organization. It shifts funding mechanisms for 18 programs of the U.N. from the regular assessed budget to voluntarily funded programs in an effort to make these programs more accountable to those who fund them. It calls for budgetary practices that would allow us to measure the effectiveness and relevance of programs. And it creates an Independent Oversight Board, an Office of Ethics, and a Chief Operating Officer to increase the accountability of the U.N.

This Title also addresses the shameful anti-Semitism inherent in U.N. structures by calling for Israel to have a permanent seat in one of the regional groups, with all the accompanying rights and privileges. And it requires the State Department to review U.N. agencies that focus exclusively on the Palestinian agenda.

Title II deals with the human rights mandate of the U.N. It establishes basic criteria that member states must meet to be eligible to serve on U.N. human rights bodies and requires the U.N. entity that selects members on these bodies to abide by these criteria.

Title III mandates reforms of the International Atomic Energy Agency so that it can better focus on the key issues of nuclear safety and security, and nuclear verification activities.

Title IV calls for a review of U.N. peacekeeping operations and requires that the U.S. deny support for new or expanded missions until procedures are in place to prevent further sexual exploitation by U.N. peacekeepers.

These measures, including adopting a Code of Conduct for all personnel participating in these operations, and establishing a data base so that past abusers are not able to participate in future operations, have been specifically endorsed by the Secretary General's special advisor on sexual exploitation and abuse and should be in place by this summer. Yet it is incumbent upon us to ensure that they are not stalled by member states that don't see this tragic situation as a serious problem.

Title V puts forward ways to improve budget practices by requiring more details about the U.N. budget, including proposed increases, to be presented to Congress.

And finally Title VI provides the leverage.

If I could come up with a better way, I would pursue it wholeheartedly. But even the strongest supporters of the U.S.-U.N. relationship acknowledge that the only way the U.N. pays attention to calls for reform is when its budget is threatened. Experience has shown that the U.N. will institute needed improvements only when Congress threatens to withhold U.S. funding.

This is not meant to be draconian. These reforms, if implemented, will increase the credibility, the legitimacy, and the effectiveness of the U.N.

In fact, I want to underscore the importance I place on a United Nations

that can fulfill its core objective—to serve as an institution that supports the preservation of international peace and security. I feel this objective is at risk.

Finally, it is important to highlight the flexibility that is built into this legislation. It allows the administration 2 years to work with the U.N. to make these necessary reforms before the withholding provision is triggered. Even after 2 years, it does not insist that every one of the reforms be implemented, but allows an additional year for the U.N. to complete the job. If the U.N. adopts measures that achieve the same purpose as those outlined in this bill, it allows the full U.S. contribution to be expended. And if the U.N. chooses not to implement these needed reforms, the legislation authorizes the contributions that are withheld from expenditure to remain available until the U.N. acts.

In 1949, Dean Acheson said that the United States must work actively to make the United Nations an effective instrument of international cooperation. There is, and always will be, a role for America in ensuring that the U.N. lives up to the ideals of its charter. By pushing for these critical reforms, I believe that we can forge the U.N. into the effective instrument of international cooperation that we all hope it can be.

It is my belief that this legislation is the instrument to get the job done—to make the U.N. the organization that its founders envisioned 60 years ago.

I yield the floor.

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES EXPORT REFORM ACT of 2005

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 1395 introduced earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1395) to amend the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act to provide authority for the Attorney General to authorize the export of controlled substances from the United States to another country for subsequent export from that country to a second country, if certain conditions and safeguards are satisfied.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 1395) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 1395

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. REEXPORTATION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Controlled Substances Export Reform Act of 2005".

(b) IN GENERAL.—Section 1003 of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 953) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(f) Notwithstanding subsections (a)(4) and (c)(3), the Attorney General may authorize any controlled substance that is in schedule I or II, or is a narcotic drug in schedule III or IV, to be exported from the United States to a country for subsequent export from that country to another country, if each of the following conditions is met:

"(1) Both the country to which the controlled substance is exported from the United States (referred to in this subsection as the 'first country') and the country to which the controlled substance is exported from the first country (referred to in this subsection as the 'second country') are parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971.

"(2) The first country and the second country have each instituted and maintain, in conformity with such Conventions, a system of controls of imports of controlled substances which the Attorney General deems adequate.

"(3) With respect to the first country, the controlled substance is consigned to a holder of such permits or licenses as may be required under the laws of such country, and a permit or license to import the controlled substance has been issued by the country.

"(4) With respect to the second country, substantial evidence is furnished to the Attorney General by the person who will export the controlled substance from the United States that—

"(A) the controlled substance is to be consigned to a holder of such permits or licenses as may be required under the laws of such country, and a permit or license to import the controlled substance is to be issued by the country; and

"(B) the controlled substance is to be applied exclusively to medical, scientific, or other legitimate uses within the country.

"(5) The controlled substance will not be exported from the second country.

"(6) Within 30 days after the controlled substance is exported from the first country to the second country, the person who exported the controlled substance from the United States delivers to the Attorney General documentation certifying that such export from the first country has occurred.

"(7) A permit to export the controlled substance from the United States has been issued by the Attorney General."

GOOD FRIDAY AGREEMENT OF 1998

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 173 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 173) expressing support for the Good Friday Agreement of 1998 as the blueprint for lasting peace in Northern Ireland.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.